any nation striving for complete political rights will have to adopt these. Representative government does not appeal to him. Confessing that he knows little about the Russian system except that it is '' absolute popular government,' * he nevertheless considers it "much better than a representative government." What China must have in no way resembles the systems of Europe and America. She must build up a Republic based on "government by all the people/'

In Lecture V this novel (?) theory is developed under the titles: "The Chinese Solution of the Question of Democracy; Separation of Power and of Capacity.*'* China should, thinks Dr. Sun, imitate the material civilization of foreigners, which he considers superior to that of China. But she should not imitate their political and social sciences. His suggestion is that there should be a separation of power and capacity. "No scholars, whether European or American, have ever found that theory of the differentiation between power and capacity." Reverting once more to the *pre-seeingy post-seeing,* and *non-seeing* classifications of mankind, he ascribes invention and creation to the first, imitative capacity only to the second, and action or labour to the last. Most of the people belong to the *non-seeing* class. The Republic is,

in succession, compared to:—a factory, in which the President is the manager and the people are the stockholders; and to an automobile, of which the people are the owners, and the officials are the drivers.

*Price translates this as [s 4] Soverignty and ability."